FOR KNOWLEDGE

before the Sun Goes

SAD PLIGHT OF PIANCKA, RULER OF BRUTES.

OB IN DISGUST

FILES A SUIT SHIS CITY FOR A

belmina Gert Silshop, and Her Husband, www. Yorker, Her Proper N Has a unnt for Escapades.

A woman is temporarily residing in Kansas City who is known the world over as a conquerer and tamer of wild beasts. The monarch of the jungle has cowered at her feet; the fierce midnight prowler, the hyena, has become her abject slave, and the cubs of India's most famous man-eating tigress have fawned upon her and caressed her, although the fires of hate burned in their hearts. Absolute sway has she over the brute portion of the animal kingdom, but she cannot manage a mana puny, insignificant being in comparison with the animal kings-and she has asked the courts of Kansas City to legally separate her from him.

When the lawver for Charlotte Wilhelmina Gertrude Bishop filed a petition in the circuit clerk's office and spirited it away before anyone could read it curiosity was aroused. Attorney Finis C. Farr would hardly allow the papers to leave his hands long enough for an entry to be made in the appearance docket. When he had stealthly left the building, taking the mysterious documents with him, the deputies and bystanders began to wonder. Some one suggested that the name sound

ed like an author's name. Another thought it was probably an actress. But it was none of these.

Enter Madame Pincka.

was no other than the name Madame Piancka, the woman at the Zoo, whose part in the performance every night is to enter Old Wallace's cage and terrify the spectators by her daring. Madame Pianeka, or rather Mrs. Bishop, for Piancka is her maiden name, has sued Harry Holt Bishop, of New York city, for divorce on various grounds. She alleges that since they separated he has got into several sensational scrapes, one of which was his recent arrest for attempting to kill an actress. This trouble, she says, grew out of jealousy and a quarrel.

Harry Had a Soft Billet.

Madame Piancke says she was married to Mr. Bishop in New York city October 18, 1889. He relied upon her for their support, she says, and used all his own money on himself. Her deposition has been filed in the circuit court since the suit was

In it she says it may not be possible for her to be present at the trial, as she may be out of the city "playing dates." Since the filing of the deposition, however, her plans have changed and she now ex- and Indiana avenue, and was walking rapsects to be in the courtroom when her case is called.

She Dislikes Notoriety.

Thousands of Kansas City people have seen Madame Plancka because thousands have been to the Zoo. She is a large, well formed, heavy limbed woman, with startling, bright eyes and a rouge-pot complexion. She appears in tights in her performance with the lions. When she comes from the cage she usually dons a long ul-ster cape that hides her stage apparel. the reason unknown to her lawyer, Madame Piancka was very anxious that nothing be said about her divorsuit. He persistently refused to say any thing about the case until the plaintiff's identity was learned from a different

SERVICES CHRISTMAS DAY.

New Christian Science Church at Ninth and Forest Will Be Dedicated at That Time. One year from the day, when with Im-

pressive ceremonies its cornerstone was laid, the new Christian Science church, at the corner of Ninth street and Forest avebe dedicated. On Christmas day, nue wid be dedicated. On Christmas cay, 1897, the cornerstone was laid, and on Christmas day, 1898, the opening services

Christmas day, 1898, the opening services of the church will be held.

The church edifice, now complete, is a handsome structure of heavy English Gothic style of architecture, built of pure white limestone laid in random ashlar. The faces of the stones are left full and projecting, and no attempt at outside ornamentation has been made, the plan being to soften the harsher outlines as soon as may be by training vines of Boston ivy or Virginia creeper over them.

The roof of the church is red Spanish tiling and the inside finish is oak throughout, the pews, reader's desk and other furniture being all of plain, but original design. The dimensions of the church are \$6x100 feet with a helpt in the center of the auditorium of forty-three feet to the top of the dome. The total seating capacity is 1.500 and the cost approximately \$15.00.

Christmas day services will be at 10:30 a. Christmas day services will be at 10:30 a.m. and 3 and 8 p. m.

WILL HAVE A GOAT.

Lyon Garrison, Army and Navy Union. Will Make Its Initiations Much More Picturesque.

omnipresent goat is soon to be drafted into the service of the local branch of the Army and Navy Union, to do the behests and make things lively generally for volunteers of the late war who become candidates for membership in the above order. At the regular meeting of ore picturesque appendix to the regu-irly prescribed ritual. This is with a view to adding to the entertainment which the garrison expects to have on its meeting nights, that of seeing their newly entering comrades "ride the goat".

The election of officers, which, in the reg-ular course of events, should have come last night, was carried over till the first Friday in January.

STOCKDALE AND KELLEY.

They Won First and Second Prizes, Respectively, at the William Jewell Oratorical Contest.

Parker Stockdale won first prize and R K. Kelley second at the annual oratorical contest of William Jewell college, at the William Jewell Baptist church, Twentysecond and Madison, last night. The following are the names of the contesiants and their subjects:
W. J. Scott, "The Regeneration of Italy,"
J. E. Hampton, "The Coming Crisis,"
R. K. Kelley, "The Ideal Policy of Our

malism."
The judges were Rev. Dr. J. E. Roberts, refessor J. E. Clark, Dr. J. O'B. Lowry, r. C. F. Wainwright and Ray, Mr. B. W.

Horses Instead of Two to

Each Fire Station. A demand for more fire engines and for three horses to an engine instead of two was made upon the board of public works vesterday, but without avail, owing to a carcity of funds. James H. Oglebay and



THIS IS HOW CHIEF HALE SAYS HE SOMETIMES GETS TO A FIRE.

Fire Chief Hale made the plea. Both declared that the three horse hitch should be used on the eight steamers in the city Two horses were often not able to get the engines up the ley hills. Each steamer, when manned, weighs 7,400 pounds. They had often been stuck with only two horses. Chief Hale said, but by calling a passing team to their assistance had been able to get through.

Superintendent Longwell, of the water works, suggested that the city quit furnishing fire pressure at the Quindaro plant and in lieu of it furnish Chief Hale with extra engines. City Counselor Middlebrook said this would not be legal. Comptroller Lund declared there was no money for Lund declared there was no money for more engines and horses. Chief Hale declared that he had to rely frequently upon the voluntary assistance of citizens in getting the heavy steamers up some of the steep streets of Kansas City. The spectacle of a lot of volunteer firemen in civilian dress tugging bravely at the obdurate wheels of a putiling fire steamer is not particularly editying in the case of a great big town like this, but it suggests the straits to wrich Chief Hale says he is sometimes reduced.

A LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

Lurked in Shadow of a High Fence on Indiana Avenue, Between Tenth and Eleventh.

Miss Mabel E. Starks, a clerk employed in Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.'s, was robbed by a lone highwayman about 8:30 o'clock last night on Indiana avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The robber secured Miss Starks' purse, containing about \$19 in change, and a ruby ring which he snatched from her hand.

Miss Starks was on her way to her home She left a cable train on Twelfth street idly toward her home when she was suddenly confronted by a fierce looking man who leveled a revolver at her head and demanded her purse. The robber was lurking in the shadows of a high fence that runs along the alley between Tenth and Eleventh steets, and Miss Starks did not see him until he suddenly confronted her

and shoved a revolver in her face. Then she screamed and fainted away. As she recled and fell to the sidewalk the

As the receiver and the purse from her hands. After she had fallen to the walk he took a ruby ring from the ring linger of her left hand and then scarched her clothing for a watch.

After Miss Sparks had recovered from her fright she was taken home and the police were notified. Miss Sparks was so badly frightened that she could not give a very good description of the highwayman. He was a white man and she thinks he had gray hair, was about 40 years old, and five feet ten inches tall. He were a suit of dark clothes and a white fedora hat. When the police were notified they were told that the robber struck Miss Sparks with his clenched fists and then relieved her of her money and her ring as she lay prostrate on the sidewalk. She has a number of contused and lacerated wounds about her head and face. It is thought that she sustained these injuries in falling. The police scoured that neighborhood neariy all night, but were unable to get any trace of the robber. The police seem to think the highwayman was some to get any trace of the robber. The police seem to think the highwayman was some man who lives in that locality and who is

familiar with the surroundings.

Officers McKinney and Phelan arrested three men at Eighteenth and Woodland shortly after midnight each of whom answered the description of the robber. They gave their names as George Skyball, R ert Schultze and Frank Shoemaker. T were held for investigation.

BROOMCORN CROP SHORT.

This Is One Reason for the Phenomenal Rise in Price During the Past Few Days.

There is considerable excitement in the broomcorn market, a phenomenal rise having taken place in the price of that very useful product within the past week. Buyers are excited, and rumors that the crop is not only short, but that it has been cornered by a few men, have no tendency to allay the excitement.

As everybody knows, Kansas is the great broomcorn state of the Union. In fact, the fine dwarf variety for the highest grades of brushes and brooms is practically all grown in Kansas, and in a very small section of Kansas at that. So when the Kansas broomcorn crop is short the whole country feels the effect.

For nearly ten years the broomcorn crop For nearly ten years the broomcorn crop was quite large, ranging from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds each year, culminating in 1896 in a crop in the state of over 90,000,000 pounds. Naturally these continued years of big crops made the prices rule quite low, and this condition was not materially changed by the fact that the 1897 crop was only a little over 19,000,000 pounds.

Hat within a week or so, since it has been realized that the 1898 crop has dropped to only 11 till 1800 rounds and that on been realized that the ISS crop has dropped to only 12411600 pounds and that, owing to unseasonable weather both in the growing and harvesting seasons, much of this is of poor quality or in poor condition, the market has taken a boom which causes much interest in circles which deal in the product. So far as can be judged now, there is no reason to suppose that the price will not continue mounting skyward and indications are that brooms will be brooms for a year at least.

SEWER CAVED IN.

Sixty Feet at Twenty-fourth and Locust Took a Notion to Drop Off the Map Yesterday.

About sixty feet of sewer at Twentyfourth and Locust streets caved in vester-The ground above it had become Government."
C. S. Marsh, "Dynamics of Civilization,"
Parker Stockdale, "Daniel Webster."
C. E. Rendlin, "The Development og Nasuperintendent of streets was notified and timated that it would cost \$20 or \$300 to Missouri Pacific

NOT A MAN-TAMER CITIZENS HAVE TO HELP. NEARLY 3,500,000

LIVE STOCK FROM KANSAS FOR TEX MONTHS.

COL. M'COY'S ANNUAL REPORT

HE GIVES SOME VERY INTERESTING FIGURES.

He Recommends That the Bureau Be Made Independent of the Stock Yards Company and Supported by the State Alone.

Colonel J. G. McCoy, the Kansas state live stock inspector at the yards, has just finished his annual report to the state live stock sanitary commission, which is given below. It is exhaustive and contains many interesting figures in reference to the Kansas cattle trade at the yards:

I have pleasure in submitting the following annual report of the conduct of the inspector's office, located at the Kansas City stock yards, for the closed season o 1858, which includes from February 1 to December 1, 1898-ten months. However, under your order I ceased issuing permits November 15, although continuing inspection until December 1. Therefore I present record of number of cattle inspected and permitted to go to Kansas points during nine and one-half months.

Before presenting the statistics, permi me to make statements, believed to be pertinent and of interest, relative to the service. It is confidently asserted that the inspection and permit service is better understood and appreciated now than when I began duty here. It is not called a farce, a fake, a fraud, useless red tape, etc., etc. as in the beginning; and the requisite rules for its conduct are better observed and respected by commission men and stock Owing to the fact that the class of cattle bought to be taken to Kansas, i. e., stockers, are traded in the afterneon, and mature stock in the forenoon, it brings the burden of inspector's duties within a brief time in the afternoon. He has less than two hours each day to inspect the cattle going out to Kansas that evening. It is plain when the number going ou large the inspector must needs work very rapidly, and it is true that when 2.000 or more head are to go out the inpector must have assistance. I have found t necessary to employ help for nearly one half the time for the past season. This help has been paid out of my own salary, thus taking much of my net salary to pay for help. This is a hardship and an injustice, and ought to be remedied by provisions for an assistant's pay. I either had to employ an assistant or let the cattle go out uninspected. I preferred the former, In only two instances during the season were cattle taken from these yards to Kansas that proved to be infectious, and in at the southwest corner of Tenth and In-diana avenue, when the robbery occurred. Were practiced to get the cattle out.

During the season about 200 head of ent tle seeking entrance to Kansas were found to be infectious and permits refused. It is notable that as the years pass the public becomes more and more aware of the facthat infectious stock will not be permitte to enter Kansas. The railroad stock agent located at these yards as a general rule aid, materially, the inspector to accomplish

Inspector Should Be Independent.

The Stock Yards Company claims that under the statutes of Kansas providing anitary regulations it has a right to con trol the inspector at these yards as an employe of its own, and that permitting the pany, and he is placed in the attitude of one required to serve and obey two masters whose requirements sometimes conflict. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Surely the live stock industry of Kansas is of sufficient magnitude im-portance, and value, to be protected in an independent, self-respecting manner. It ought to have the best protection—that it cannot have under the present law and system.

Report of Monthly Shipments. The following table shows the number of cattle going to Kansas points for each

month during th	he closed	season	fron
these yards:			
INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY	Shipped.	Driven, 7	cotals
February	24,740	0.015	26.71
March	20,453	4.146	24,63
April	10,019	1.294	11.31
May	8,94.1	4211	9.59
June	8.364	700	9,13
July		2.022	11,29
August		11.551	39,95
October		2.503	56,48
November 1 to 1	5 24.994	1.416	26,41
Totals		22,303	241.30

To which may be added the number taken to points outside of Kansas over Kansas railroads

Total number permits issued to drive

and ship
Average number of cattle to each
permit to ship
Average number of cattle to each
permit to drive out.
The largest number taken out in any one day 4.237
Fully 90 per cent of those driven went
o nearby points for maturing purposes
and the remainder went for slaughter and

omestic purposes. It was observable that in the spring and early summer months chiefly native bred stockers were taken to Kansas, whilst in later summer and fall months Southwest-ern stock was taken almost exclusively and during latter months large numbers of last

during latter moning large numbers of list spring calves were taken.

From September 1 to November 15, a period of seventy-five days, 122.52 head went to Kansas, an average of 1890 head for each business day. As is well known, but little business is done on Mondays and Saturdays, so if we deduct from the above aggregate of seventy-five days, the Sundays. Mondays and Saturdays, and the numbers of cattle actually taken out on those days, 14.50 head, it will be found that 168.612 head were taken to Kansas in the forty-six days remaining, an average of 2.349 daily. So if anyone is thinking the position of impector at these yards is a sinecure, let him dismiss the idea from his mind, for if he does his duy conscientiously he will be much exhausted when the day ends.

Figures by Railroads.

There were shipped from these yards to mints outside of the state over Kansas railroads, hence requiring a permit from railroads, hence requiring a permit from
this office, 19.331 head of cattle, of which
7.750 head went in about equal numbers to
Oklahoma and Nebraska, the remainder
went to Colorado, Texas, New Mexico,
lowa, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Nevada
and California, Those going to last named
states were largely of highly graded animals for breeding purposes.
Those entering the state by shipment
were carried by the following railroads:
Missouri Pacific 55.029

Grand Island
Leavenworth, Kansas & Western. 253
Pittsburg & Gulf. 70
Chicago Great Western 9
It is a fact that, according to record of the place of origin as given in the applications to ship to Kansas filed in this office, four-fifths of the cattle going to Kansas originated in that state and the state of Missouri, but it is a well known practice of many commission firms to give in their applications to ship to Kansas that state as the origin of the cattle, seeming to think by so doing that the stock is more liable to be permitted to enter Kansas than if the true point of origin were given, hence statisties of origin of stock going to Kansas compiled from record of application to ship would be misleading and worthless. But it is believed that more than half the cattle taken to Kansas from these yards originated in Kansas. Could there not be some plan or means adopted to save to the stockmen of the state this great expense?

There were received at these yards from

There were received at these yards from Kansas points during the ten months from Kensas points during the ten months from February 1 to December 1, 88, 88 head of cattle, 1.90,470 hogs, and 221,731 head of sheep. It appears that Konsans sold of cattle 90,835 head more than they purchased in this market, to the value of which may be added the net proceeds of the 2.120,200 head of hogs and sheep sold here, and it is easy to see that the income from the live stock industry of the state is a princely one. Such an industry deserves the fostering care and protection of the state and should receive due consideration at the hands of the state lawmakers. There were received at these yards from

THREE WOMEN POISONED.

inmates of a Questionable Resort Drink Coffee With Disastrous Results-All Will Recover.

Birdle Smith, who conducts a house of questionable reputation at 171512 Walnut street; Annie Burns, an inmate, and Bettie Brown, the negro housekeeper, were taken seriously sick about 7 o'clock last night on after they had eaten supper. All cf were seized with violent cramps. Mrs. Smith and the Burns woman soon covered, but the housekeeper continued grow worse and the other inmates, be-ming alarmed, sent in a call for the

coming alarmed, sent in a call for the police surceons and the ambulance.

The three women are believed to have been poisoned by drinking impure coffee. All were taken sick about the same time and were affected in much the same manner. They remarked at the supper table that the coffee tasted very bitter.

The coffee was sent to Mrs. Smith's home by Amanda Hadley, a negro washerwoman who lives at ITIS Walnut, in payment for a cup of the same berry she borrowed a few days ago. The coffee returned by Mrs. Hadley was ground and it is believed to be impure or eise some poisonous drug was impure or else some poisonous drug was placed in it by someone. The police have secured the coffee and will have a chemist test it for evidence of poison. Surgeons Longan and Manahan at-tended the Burns woman and the negro housekeeper at police headquarters, and they will recover.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH CABINET. Two Ministers Threaten to Resign

but Premier Dupuy Succeeds in Dissunding Them. PARIS, Dec. 16 .- A stormy debate took place in the chamber of deputies to-day on the corruption that characterized the recent election at Narbonne, said to have recent election at Narbonne, said to have been practiced by a candidate who was a protego of the Meline cabinet.

The discussion nearly led to a ministerial crisis, M. Guillain, minister for the colonies, and M. De Loncle, minister for commerce, both of whom were identified with the Mxine cabinet, threatening to resign.

M. Dupuy, the premier, after an interview with the incensed ministers, succeeded in mollifying them and the chamber dropped the matter, but the discussion has revealed friction that is likely to crop up on a future occasion.

SIXTH MISSOURI TO SAIL. Will Probably Leave Savannah for Cuba To-morrow-Fire on a

Transport. SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 16.-The transport Chester sailed to-day for Marianao, Cuba, carrying Brigadier General Has-Cuba, carrying Brigadier General Has-brouck and the headquarters staff of the Second division of the Seventh army corps and the Fourth Virginia regiment. The transports Minnewaska and Roumanian arrived from Havana to-day, They will take aboard the Nineteenth Iowa and the Sixth Missouri regiments to-morrow, and will probably sail the next day. At a late hour last night fire was discovered in the coal bunkers of the Roumanian. The be-lief is that it had been burning for several days, as fumes of gas had been noted. No damage has been done. Laborers are now ar work shifting the coal for the purpose at work shifting the coal for the purpos of locating the fire.

CATHOLICS IN THE COLONIES. President McKinley Says They Will Have Same Liberties as Catholies in America.

LONDON, Dec. 17.-The Rome corre condent of the Daily Chronicle says: "In response to the Vatican's inquiry on the subject, President McKinley has sent an assurance that the Catholies in Cuba and the Philippines will enjoy the same ample liberty as the Catholics in Amer-The Washington government has also

promised the pope that measures will be taken to prevent provisional government despolling convents or selzing ecclesiast call property. The pope has sent he warmest thanks to President McKinley." BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

A posterfice has been established at Tingley Cedar county, Mo. Lewis Stichel has been reinstated as a

Lewis Stiener has been reinstated as a storekeeper and gauger in the Kansus City internal revenue district.

About 1,500 coal miners in the vicinity of Lexington have quit work, demanding a raise of ½ cent per bushel in digging Claude L. Morris, of Pettis City, Mo. has been appointed a clerk in the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural de-

partment. The contract for carrying the States mail from Beesenville to Wells-ville, Kus., has been awarded to A. A. Cole, of Aigona, Ia. Festivities were inaugurated yesterday at

Askahan, a Russian town near the Per-sian frontier, over the opening of a rail-road connecting Russia with the trans-Caspian provinces. Caspian provinces.

Ashes, supposed to be those of Julius Caesar, have been uncarthed at the base of a column of the Roman forum. The olumn marked the spot where Caesar's body was cremated.

Gray O'Kinney, a prominent citizen of Cosby, Andrew county, has mysteriously disappeared and fear is expressed that he has been foully dealt with. The St. Joseph police have been usked to assist in the search.

The Iowa State Historical Society has asked President McKinley to appoint Charles Bell, of Boonville, Mo., one of the twelve United States commissioners in charge of the American horticultural and agricultural interests at the Paris exposi-

The Hammond Packing Company has leased the old plant of the St. Joseph Packing and Transportation Company, at the South St. Joseph stock yards, and will use it for packing heef. It is also annunced that the company will soon erect a new packing plant in South St. Joseph. Influence is being exerted at Washing-in in favor of Pension Commissioner II. on in favor of Pension Commissioner II.

Play Evans as successor to Secretary of
the Interior Bliss. It is reported that
should Evans be appointed Land Commissioner Hermann would be transferred to
the pension commissionership.

President Ritchie, of the London board
trade told a deputation of trades unlon-

EVIDENCE AGAINST MRS. BOTKIN VERY CONVINCING.

HANDKERCHIEF IS INDENTIFIED

RECOGNIZED BY WOMAN WHO SOLD IT TO MRS. BOTKIN.

Mrs. Botkin's Handwriting Identified by an Intimate Friend-She Talked Much of Polsons and Anonymous Letters-Other Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.-The defense n the Botkin murder trial to-day received the worst setback it has experienced since the case opened. The evidence of two of the witnesses examined to-day was of such convincing nature that the chagrin caused by its introduction was plainly written upon the faces of the accused woman and her counsel. The evidence clearly showed that Mrs. Botkin wrote the anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Dunning from this city, apprising Mrs. Dunning of the alleged misconduct of her husband, and informing the dead woman that she had grounds for commencing a suit for divorce: the handkerchief which was inclosed in the box of poisoned candy was proved to have been purchased in this city by Mrs. Botkin, another link in the chain of the prosecu-

The first important witness was Mrs. Grace Harris, who was employed in the City of Paris dry goods store during May and June of this year. Mrs. Harris told of the purchase of the handkerchief and identified the article which she sold, and stated positively that Mrs. Botkin was the pur-chaser. She was certain of the identity of the woman for the reason that Mrs Botkin so resembled Mrs. Harris' own mother that the similarity caused her to wonder. She was certain of the handkerchief because it bore a price mark which she herself had stamped upon the article. Cross-examination rather strengthened her evidence than otherwise, as it brought out the fact that Mrs. Harris took Mrs Botkin's address, which the purchaser gave as the Victoria hotel, where she re sided up to the time of her arrest.

Mrs. Rouff, an aged woman, and a resi dent of Stockton, Cal., told of her acquaintance with the plaintiff, which was that of an intimate. She also knew Dunning very well. Mrs. Rouff said that on one occasion when she called on Mrs. Botkin at her rooms, the defendant showed her a handkerchief, asking her if it was not a beautiful one for the price. Mrs. Rouff recognized the handkerchief sent to Mrs. Dunning's daughter as being exactly like the one Mrs. Botkin showed her. The witness then identified Mrs. Botkin's handwriting in the anonymous letter sent to Mrs. Dunning. Mrs. Rouff was familiar with Mrs. Botkin's writing and pointed out its peculiarities.

When shown the note which was inclosed in the box of candy, Mrs. Rouff | Three Prominent Citizens of Hopkins, stated that she believed it to have been written by Mrs. Botkin. She discussed the samples of writing shown her with the ability of an expert. She recognized the language of the letters as being that of Mrs. Botkin also. Witness then told of a conversation she had with the defendant on the different poisons and their qualifications for killing mice. Later, Mrs. Botkin was taken sick, and while under treatment was taken sick, and while under treatment discussed poisons with her physicians. She thought the action of strychnine was too harsh, and spoke of arsence as being mild in its action, and seemed well informed upon its other symptoms.

She told of another visit to her Stockton home. It was made shortly after the perpetration of the crime. Mrs. Botkin was greatly excited and talket about poisons, and the stockton in the crime.

petration of the crime. Mrs. Botkin was greatly excited and taiked about poisons, anonymous letters and other subjects that puzzled Mrs. Rouff. On one occasion Mrs. Botkin talked to the witness about bleaching hats, and remarked that she had heard that arsenie was used for that purpose. Defendant became agitated when informed by Mrs. Houff that she would have to give her name when she purchased the poison. Upon cross-examination, Mrs. Rouff intimated that she thought Mrs. Botkin's illness, at the time she asked so many questions of the coctors about poisons, was a sham. s was a sham, ee stated that at the time Mrs. Bot-visited her, after the crime had been mitted, she felt certain of Mrs. Bot-s will, be the nextern but availabled committed, she left certain of Mrs. Bot-kin's guilt in the matter, but explained her sympathy for her and her care of her during the brief illness as being impelled by Christian spirit. Several other wit-nesses were called, but nothing of great

nportance was brought out. The court then adjourned until Monday. LEFTWICH CASE DISMISSED.

Not Sufficient Evidence Against Maria and Austin Leftwich to Hold a Trial.

GALLATIN, MO., Dec. 16.—(Special.) The case of Maria and Austin Leftwich, charged with the murder of their lather, Gus Leftwich, on February 12, last, was dismissed in the Daviess county court today. Leftwich was one of the best known editors in the state and his sudden death by poisoning created a profound sensation His daughter, aged 14, was accused of the crime, and Austin, aged 15 of complicity. The children were indicted for first de-gree murder at the April term of the circuit gree murder at the April term of the circuit court and the cases continued until Decem-ber. When court convened to-day Prose-cuting Attorney Leopard announced that there was no evidence against them, and it was upon his motion that the children were discharged.

District Judge Broaddus, in speaking this morning expressed a doubt that Leftwich morning, expressed a doubt that Leftwich was murdered at all, and suggested the strong possibility that his death was due to an accident. He says:
"I have examined the evidence given before the grand jury finding the indictment very carefully and tind nothing there to

The fact that the family was exceeding. "The fact that the family was exceedingly careless with rat poison," he continued,
"makes it highly probable that the death
of Gus Leftwich was due to accident and
had the case been tried and a conviction
secured, which was improbable, on the evidence given before the grand jury, I would
not let it stand for a minute.

"The state's attorney has acted wisely
and judiciously in dismissing the suit. It
not only saves the state nearly \$1.000 in
costs and a hopeless suit, but it also saves
the unwarranted prosecution of the defendants upon mere suspicion."

warrant a conviction. There is not even elecumstantial evidence of enough import

to warrant the prosecution of the case to

SHOT HIS FRIEND DEAD. John D. McCrillis, of Carthage, Mo., Murders the Alleged Para-

mour of His Wife. CARTHAGE, MO., Dec. 16,—(Special.) This morning John D. McCrillis shot and fatally wounded W. J. Glifilan, McCrillis gave himself up and was admitted to ball in the sum of \$5,000, on a charge of assault of trade, told a deputation of trades unionds:
Head.
150,029 can a charge of assault
with intent to kill. At 5 o'clock to-night he
in recent years, while England had been
139,643 going backward. He said it was due to
the industrial enterprise of the rivals and
the repeated trade disputes in England.

In the sum of \$5,600, on a charge of assault
with intent to kill. At 5 o'clock to-night he
was placed in charge of Deputy Sheriff
Smith, as Gillillan had succumbed to the
wound. Both men were on the friendliest
of terms. McCrillis has a wife and six
the industrial enterprise of the rivals and
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Was conveyed tack to the train, and, at
the sum of \$5,000 or lock to-night he
was placed in charge of Deputy Sheriff
Smith, as Gillillan had succumbed to the
wound. Both men were on the friendliest
of terms. McCrillis has a wife and six
the intent to kill. At 5 o'clock to-night he
was placed in charge of Deputy Sheriff
Smith, as Gillillan had succumbed to the
wound. Both men were on the friendliest
on the Cunard line steamer Lucania from
the line of the friin, and a second the responsible to the train, and a second the responsible to the friin, and a

Glifillan is in the stone business and mar ried a daughter of ex-Mayor Sennett. Mc Crillis claimed to have proof that Glifilia had been criminally intimate with Mrs McCrillis, and adopted this method of avenging himself. Great surprise is fel here, as no one had ever suspected any thing wrong between the parties. Of Wednesday night, all concerned were at a card party together. Yesterday Mrs. McCrillis was waiter at one of the Christmas bazar booths, under the auspices of the ladies of the Episcopal church. McCrillis only learned of the nilevest follows. learned of the alleged falseness of hi

GILLETT IN MEXICO CITY.

The Former Cattle King and C. R. Troxel Register Assumed Names at a Mexico Hotel.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16 .- (Special.) Grant Gillett, the erstwhile cattle king of Kansas, and A. R. Troxel were in this city for nearly three days this week. They arrived on the Mexican Central railway on December 13, and left this morning at 8 o'clock for Vera Cruz.

While here the men were guests at the Hotel Coliseo, where they registered as "Willis F. Wilder" and "George E. Fisher," of Fruita, Col. Gillett spent the entire time in his room. He was seen by a number of persons, however, who are of his identity. Gillett wore a two weeks' growth of beard.

The ultimate destination of Gillett and Troxel is the Argentine republic. Gillett says, he will go into the cattle busi- party of ladies.

Gillett had intended to remain in Mexico indefinitely, but President Diaz' action in applying for a renewal of the extradition treaty, which expires next month, and his proposition to make it retroactive, caused Gillett to conclude that he would be safer in South America. He had been counting on being able to resist extradition until January 13, when, with the extradition treaty expired, he would be absolutely safe. Gillett and Troxel have a considerable sum of money with them, and they have been spending it lavishly, but it is not thought that they have the \$100,000 which they are credited with having taken with them from the States.

Detectives are still following them, but they have no power to make arrests and can do absolutely nothing to prevent their departure from Vera Cruz.

TO PROSECUTE RIOTERS. Cases Will Be Pushed Against All

Persons Indicted in Virden Outbreak. ST LOUIS, Dec. 16 .- A special to the Reublic from Carlinville, Ill., says: State Attorney Vaughn is busy arranging to prosecute all the persons indicted for participating in the Virden riot. The cases

participating in the Virden riot. The cases will come up at the January term of court, Judge R. B. Shirley presiding. William Mooney, of Jollet, attorney for the United Mine Workers' Union, was in conference to-day with State Attorney Canghn, and it was agreed that the miners charged with simple rioting be allowed to plead guilty and escape with minimum fines.

The Indictments of Governor Tanner for papable omission of duty, of Manager Lukens and the Thiel guards, charged with manslaughter, and of those charged with the attempt to kill J. E. Eyster, the Climax storekeeper, will be taken to trial. Doubt is expressed here as to whether the indictments against Governor Tanner will stand, and the same question applies to Manager Lukens.

FOR NOT PAYING DOG TAX.

Mo., Will Spend Two Weeks

in Jail. HOPKINS, MO., Dec. 16 .- (Special.) Some time ago the city council passed an ordinance taxing all owners of dogs \$1. A few citizens thought the law unconstitutional and carried it to the circuit court.

WERE PROMPTLY ACQUITTED. Thirty-two South Dakota Cattlemen Who Were Accused of Man-

slaughter Go Free. CHADRON, NEB., Dec. 16.-The thirtytwo prominent cattlemen of South Dakota, who were indicted by a grand jury in Fail River county, S. D., for manslaughter, have been tried at Hot Springs. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after deliberating fifteen minutes.

The case was the outcome of the murder of John Eckman, a well known sheepman of this city, who was killed last September by a band of cattlemen while moving his sheep into South Dakota.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HANGING. Execution in Georgia From Which

Even Newspaper Reporters

Were Excluded. MACON, GA., Dec. 16.-Abner Taylor, a white man, was hanged here to-day at noon for the murder of his wife. The exenoon for the marker of his wife. The execution was private, even the newspaper reporters being excluded. Since Taylor has been in jall he has been constantly trying to commit suicide, his last attempt being made this morning at 4.29, by endeavoring to dash his brains out against the cement floor of his cell.

Leedy Grants a Pardon.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16.—(Special.) Governor Leedy partially squared himself with Representative Fairchild to-day by granting a pardon to one of the latter's clients. J. W. Foulk was convicted in Kingman county on the charge of stealing four hogs and sentenced to a year in prison. He has served nine months. Fairchild and the convict's mother made the governor a talk to-day and secured his pardon. Legal Hanging in Illinois. CHARLESTON, ILL., Dec. 16.—Carter Martin, of Mattoon, was hanged in the jail yard to-day, Martin's neck was broken.

About fifty persons witnessed the hang-ing. Martin shot and killed Albert Buzz, an industrious farmer, as Martin was leaving Maitoon ir home at midnight. The murderer was caught revolver in hand.

Highway Robbery at Guthrie. GUTHRIE, O. T. Dec. 15.—(Special.) Joseph Ware, a farmer, was held up and robbed of \$9 in this city last night by two men and a woman. To-day the police arrested Jeannette Haskins, charged with Her husband, Barney Haskins, the crime. Her husband, Barney Haskii jumped through a window and escaped,

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A telegram to A. H. Gray, of Chicago, to-night announced that Admiral W. S. Schley, with Mrs. Schley, will attend the Knights Templar charity ball to be given here January 8. The admiral and Mrs. Schley will spend several days in Chicago.

Schley to Visit Chicago.

Gets \$2,100 for Breach of Promise. MACON. MO., Dec. 16.—(Special.) The jury in the breach of promise case of Miss Ora Sisson against Charles Allen, both of near Callao, Macon county, in the verdict this morning awarded \$2,100 damages, Scduction was charged.

M'KINLEY SPEAKS IN CONFEDERA-CYS FIRST CAPITOL.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED

HEARTIEST RECEPTION OF THE EN-TIRE SOUTHERN TRIP.

President McKinley Pays Tribute to Lieutenant Hobson's Mother and to General Wheeler's Daughter-Visits Broker Washington's School.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 16.-The resident and his party were given a magficent welcome in the Confederacy's first capital to-day. The president's train was corted from Atlanta to Tuskegee and hence here by the state assembly. Governor where. Johnston, Chief Justice McClellan and a tle busi-party of ladies. The assembly's train came in ahead of the president's. At the Union station the presidential party was met by the governor, committees from the assembly, the mayor and city council, and the Commercial and Industrial Association. Mayor Clisby received the president with a well worded speech at the station. The whole party was then taken in carriages through the leading business and residence streets to the old Confederate

The entire route was ablaze with national colors, while tremendous crowds lined the streets as far as the eye could reach, No such gathering has been seen here since Mr. Cleveland's visit during his first term. Capitol hill was one mass of humanity when the lines of carriages, escorted by the local military companies, reached it at 3 o'clock. When Governor Johnston escorted President McKinley into the hall, there was a tremendous demonstration. Governor Johnston made a brief speech, n which he took occasion to say that Ala-

the Union to stay, and that she welcomed the president of the reunited country to the distoric spot around the assemblage. He then introduced President McKinley, who spoke as follows: To the General Assembly and Citizens. "The warm hearted welcome which has

boma had nothing to take back for what

she did in 1861, but that she was back in

been given to me by the citizens of Alabama has deeply touched me, and in return for it I-cannot find language to express my gratitude and appreciation. To be welcomed here in the city of Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederate states warmly and enthusiastically welcomed as the president of a common country-has filled and thrilled me with emotion. Once the capital of the Confederacy; now the capital of a great and glorious state, one of the indestructible states of an inde-

structible Umon. "The governor says he has nothing to take back. We have nothing to take back for having kept you in the Union; we are glad you did not go out, and you are glad you stayed in. (Tremendous applause

Union, North and South, has been leval to the flag and steadfastly devoted to the American nation and to American honor the United States, such a demonstration of patriotism from one end of this country to the other as in the year just passing: brilliantly illustrated in the battle line on shore and on battleship at sea than the soldiers and sallors of the United "Everybody is talking of Hobson, and

justly so, but I want to thank Mother Hobon in this presence. Everybody is talking about General Wheeler, one of the bravest of the brave, but I want to speak of that sweet little daughter that followed him to Santiago (great applause) and ministered o the sick at Montauk. (Cheers.) I have spoken in many places and at many times f the heroism of the American army and the American navy, but in our recent conflet the whole people were patriots. Two hundred thousand men were called for, and a million rushed to get a place in the ranks (Great applause.) And millions more stood ready if need be. (Prolonged

applause.) "I like the feeling of the American people that we ought not to have a large standing army; but it has been demonstrated in the last few months that we need the standing army large enough to do all the work required while we are at seace and only rely on the great body of the people in an emergency to help up fight our battles, (Applause.)
"We love peace. We are not a military

the patriotism of its citizens, and this na-tion will be safe for all time because 75.-600,000 of people love it and will give up their lives to sustain and upnoid it. (Great applause.) "I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this generous warmth and wealth of welcome which you have given me to-day, and I shall go back to my duties at our great capital feeling that we have a united country that acknowledges allegiance to but one

nation, but whenever the time of peril

comes the bulwark of this people rests in

(Tremendous cheering and ap The audience constantly punctuated the previlent's remarks with the wildes onstrations of applause and especi tributes to Lieutenant Hobson's and General Wheeler's daughter. nd General Wheeler's daughter. As soon is he had finished, the governor started o escort the president away for a reception at his own home, but the audience could not have it. They called for Genral Wheeler, General Shafter, General awton, Secretaries Alger and Long and costmaster General Smith. General Lawcon at first refused to speak, then, amid treat applicate, he said: "I am not an erator, I am a soldier: I was not a hero, I im a regular; I am one of the 16,000 regit.

of the Spanish war in restoring the har-mony and cordiality between the different sections. Secretary Long was especially Hobson, there was another Alabaman wi had contributed a vast deal to the so of the war in his important work of of the war in his important work of helping fashion the navy his predecessor, Hillary A. Herbert of Montgomery.

After the speech, the presidential party went to the governor's office, where a public reception was held for a half hour. The crush to reach the president was terrific and hundreds did not succeed in doing so, as the presiner's time was limited.

He next went to meet the colored people of the city at Old Ship church, where a great throng received him enthustastically. He made a short but forcible speech there. This ended the ceremonies here. The party was conveyed back to the train, and at \$5.20 a clock, amil the tour of experi.